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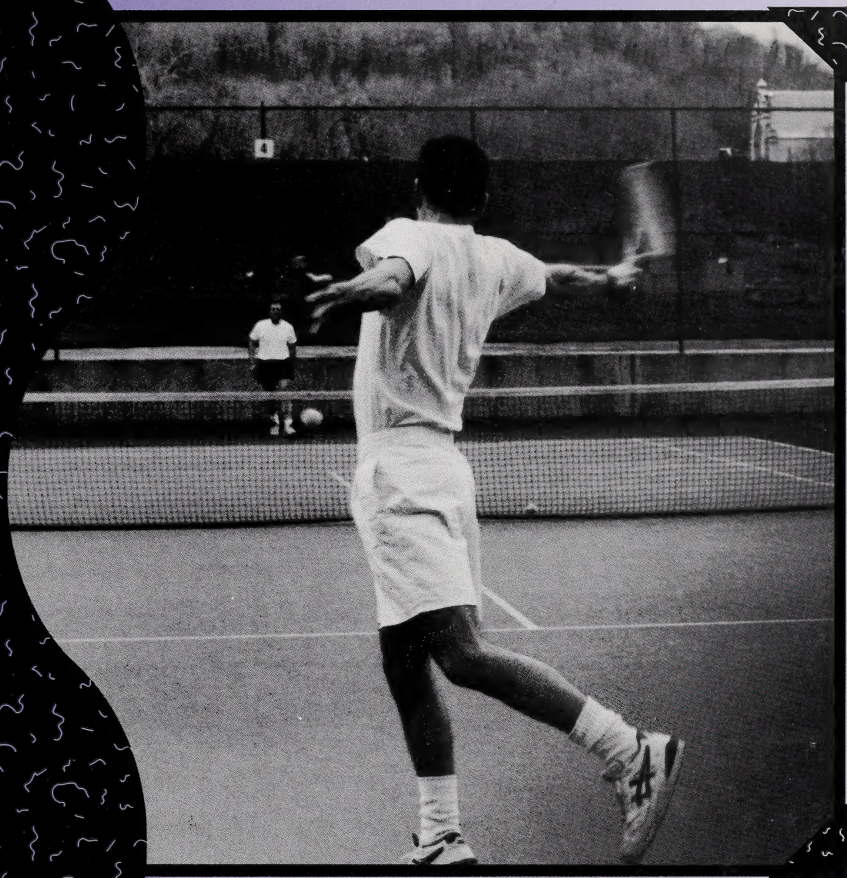
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FRENCH

MODULE


7

LA MÉTÉO



Distance
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French 13

Module 7

La météo (The Weather)



This document is intended for	
Students	✓
Teachers (French 13)	✓
Administrators	
Parents	
General Public	
Other	

French 13
 Student Module
 Module 7
 La météo (Weather)
 Alberta Distance Learning Centre
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Welcome to Module 7!
Bienvenue au module 7!

We hope you will enjoy your study of
La météo (The Weather).

Whenever you see this icon



use a blank cassette to record and send
in an oral assignment.

We've also included a prerecorded
audiocassette with this module so
whenever you see this icon



turn on your tape and listen.

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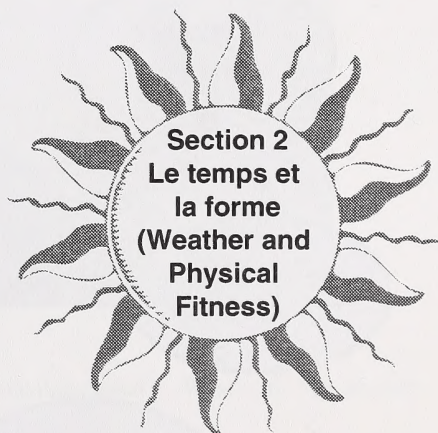
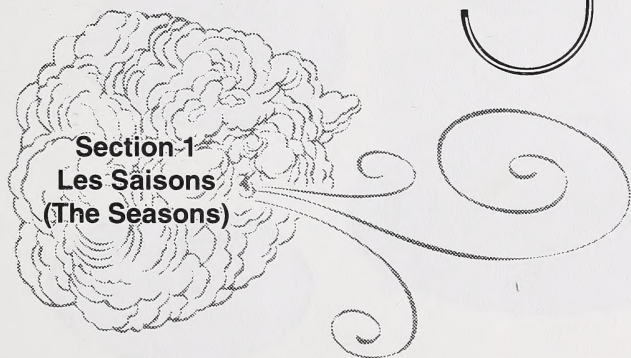
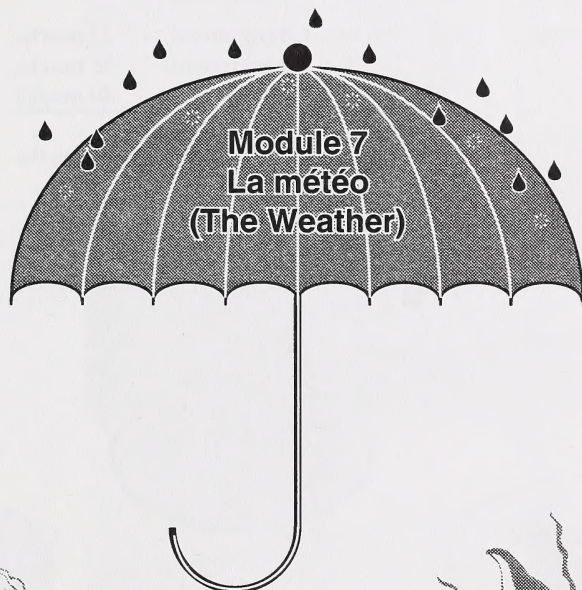
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OVERVIEW

Congratulations! You have completed modules 1 to 6 which brings you to the last module in French 13. You have now gained important skills for listening, understanding, writing, and speaking in French. Each of the previous modules has taught you about various people, places, and activities. In this module you will use your acquired knowledge and skills to learn about the weather. You will be able to describe the weather which characterizes our four seasons. You will also learn about how the weather influences your choices of leisure activities and clothing.



Evaluation

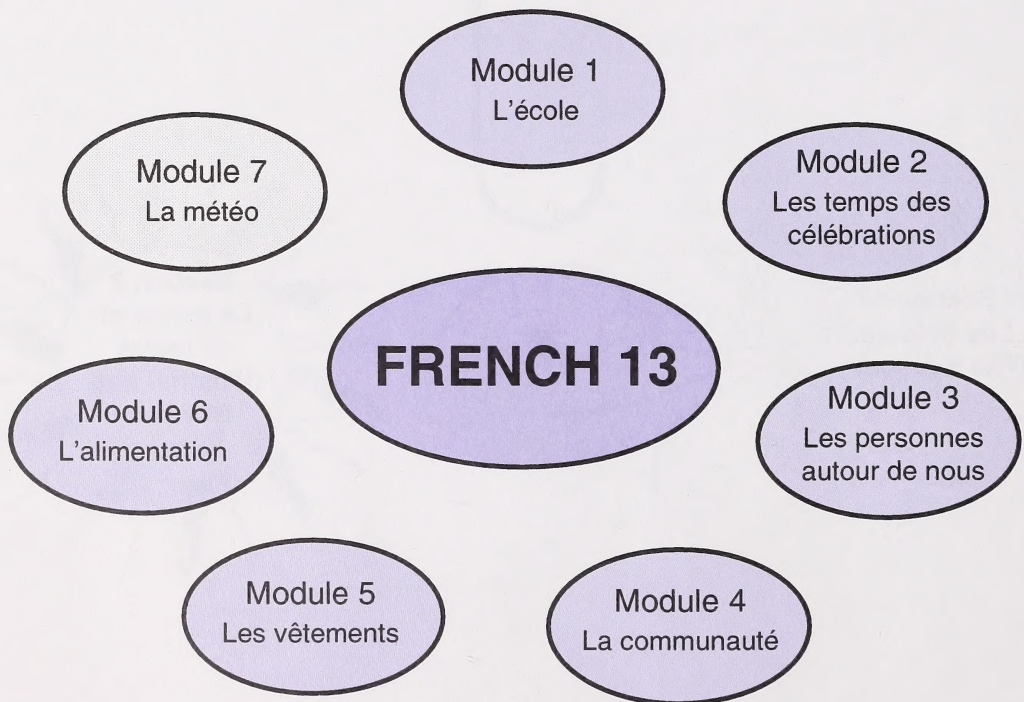
Your mark in this module will be determined by your work in the Assignment Booklet. You must complete all assignments. In order to do well in them, it is important that you go over the module material several times and especially practise the listening and speaking activities. Remember to include vocabulary and things you have learned from the previous modules.

In this module you are expected to complete two section assignments and one final module assignment. The assignment breakdown is as follows:

Section 1 Assignment	35 marks
Section 2 Assignment	25 marks
Final Module Assignment	<u>40 marks</u>
TOTAL	100 marks

Course Overview

French 13 contains seven modules.



Section

1

Les Saisons (The Seasons)



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Everybody talks about it, but nobody does anything about it. What is it? The weather!

Weather is probably very important to you. It can determine what you will do today and sometimes requires you to change your plans. In this section you will learn how to talk about weather in French. You will be able to describe the weather to a friend and to listen to a weather report (**la météo**) with understanding. Allons-y!

Activity 1: Au printemps (In Spring)

What is your favourite season?



Is it *spring* – **le printemps**?



or *summer* – **l'été**?



or *fall* – **l'automne**?



or *winter* – **l'hiver**?

What is Alberta weather like in spring?

Quel temps fait-il en Alberta au printemps?

In Alberta the arrival of spring is marked by the snow melting, the temperature increasing and flowers blooming. But there are sometimes snow storms even in May! What a variety of weather we experience!

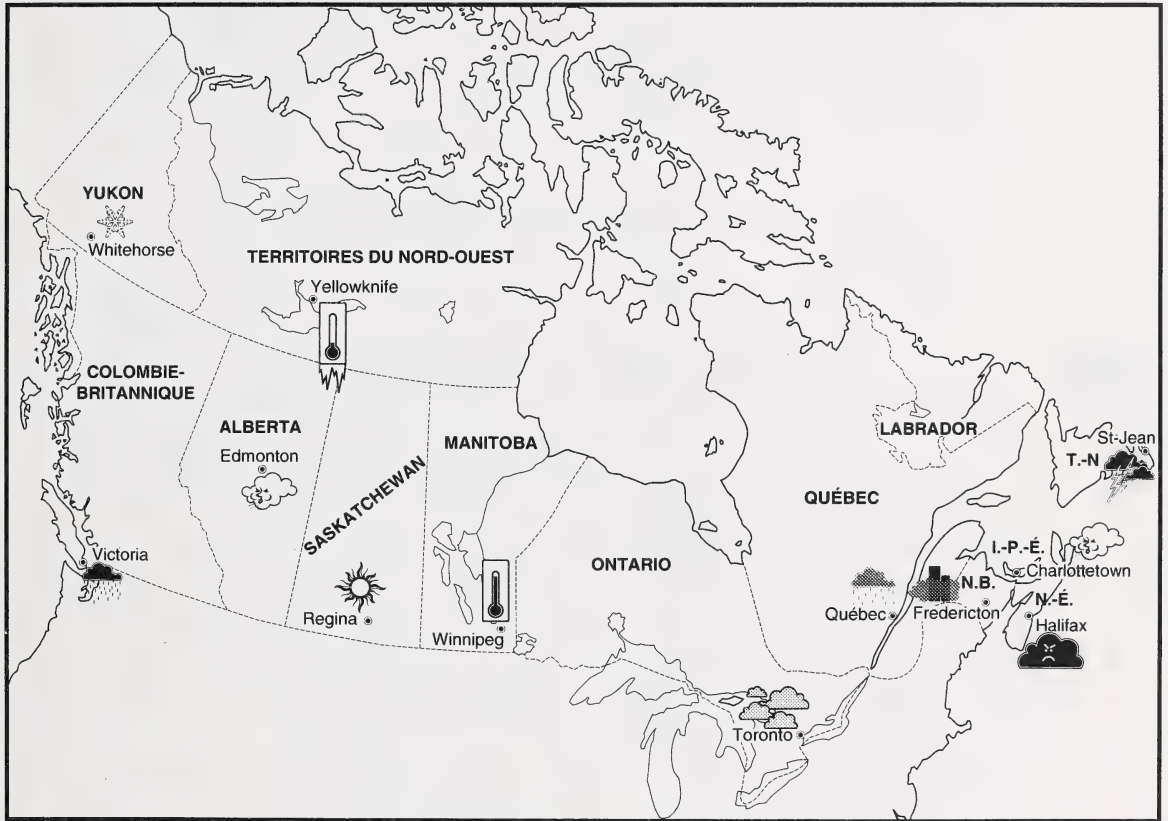
Sometimes *it is nice*. **Il fait beau.**

Sometimes *it is bad weather*. **Il fait mauvais.**

1.1

Symbols that represent different kinds of weather are not difficult to interpret. You have probably checked the weather in a newspaper or on TV and seen a map of Canada with common weather symbols showing the weather in each region.

Look at the Canadian map (**la carte canadienne**) and the weather symbols on it.



Listen to tape segment 701. You will hear the weather report for Canada for Victoria Day from the local radio station. Remember to listen as often as you like. Listen and repeat the names of the cities and the forecast for each. Use the symbols to help you recognize the forecast for each city. Then complete the question that follows.

Make a list of the cities as you hear them.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |




Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.1.










1.2



Listen to tape segment 702. You will hear some Canadian cities and their springtime weather.

Match the weather and its symbol to each city by placing the appropriate letter in the blank before each city.

	ville	symbol	mots
_____ 1.	Victoria		a. Il y a du vent.
_____ 2.	Regina		b. Il fait du soleil.
_____ 3.	Edmonton		c. Il pleut.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 4. Toronto |  | d. Il y a des nuages. |
| _____ 5. Québec |  | e. Il fait chaud. |
| _____ 6. St-Jean |  | f. Il y a des orages et des éclairs. |
| _____ 7. Yellowknife |  | g. Il fait froid. |
| _____ 8. Winnipeg |  | h. Il y a des averses. |
| _____ 9. Fredericton |  | i. Il y a du brouillard. |
| _____ 10. Charlottetown |  | j. Il fait beau. |
| _____ 11. Whitehorse |  | k. Il neige. |
| _____ 12. Halifax |  | l. Il fait mauvais. |

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.2.

1.3



Here is another forecast. As you listen to tape segment 703, draw the appropriate weather symbol beside the city.

1. Victoria

7. Yellowknife

2. Regina

8. Winnipeg

3. Edmonton

9. Fredericton

4. Toronto

10. Charlottetown

5. Québec

11. Whitehorse

6. St-Jean

12. Halifax

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.3.

1.4

Notice the pattern in the weather expressions in French. Write two different patterns that are used to describe the weather?

- _____
- _____

If you wrote **Il fait** and **Il y a**, Bravo! You are correct.

In French **il fait** is used to talk about the weather and so is **il y a**.

1.5



Canada is not the only country where the weather changes. Look at page 118 in *Arc-en-ciel 1* to see how the weather changes in one week. Listen to tape segment 704 as you follow along in the textbook. Listen closely to the pronunciation.

Of course the weather can't possibly change so rapidly – or can it? As you listen to tape segment 705, do question 1 on page 118 of *Arc-en-ciel 1*.

1. Textbook question 1:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |



Rewind the cassette to the beginning of tape segment 704, and follow along with page 118 of your textbook, reading out loud with the tape. You may read it with a partner if you have one or out loud alone. Remember to rewind and repeat as often as you like.

2. A classmate is asking you about the weather shown in the illustrations on page 118 of *Arc-en-ciel 1*. Write one sentence from each picture which describes the weather on that day.

- a. lundi: _____
- b. mardi: _____
- c. mercredi: _____

- d. jeudi: _____
- e. vendredi: _____
- f. samedi: _____
- g. dimanche: _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.5.

Activity 2: En été (In Summer)



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Once summer comes in Alberta you may be able to safely say that snow will not make an appearance. Now you will learn how to discuss summer weather in Alberta. Move on into the lazy, hazy days of summer! **Vive l'été.**

2.1

Summer (l'été) is usually hot and sunny. **Oui, il fait chaud et il fait du soleil.** Most everyone looks forward to summer, especially in the north!



1. Listen to tape segment 706. You will hear a weather report with temperatures for many cities in Canada. Keeping summer in mind, write down the temperatures (minimum and maximum) in the chart.

ville	max.	min.
Trois Rivières	7	19
Victoria		
Edmonton		
Regina		
Winnipeg		
Toronto		
Québec		

ville	max.	min.
Fredericton		
Halifax		
Charlottetown		
St-Jean		
Whitehorse		
Yellowknife		

2. Look back at your answers in the chart. Pay particular attention to the maximum and the minimum temperatures. Which six cities do you think are definitely experiencing summer temperatures?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.1.

2.2

Many activities occur in summer. Some of them would not be possible to enjoy in the other months because of unfavourable weather conditions. Which of the following events happen *during summer* (**pendant l'été**)?

Place a ✓ in the boxes of the events that occur in summer.

1.



le carnaval de Québec

2.



la fête du Canada

3.

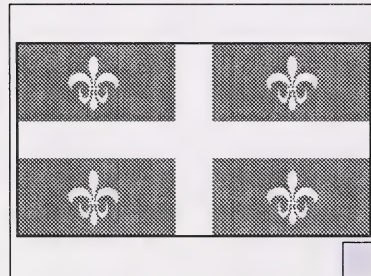


le stampede de Calgary

4.

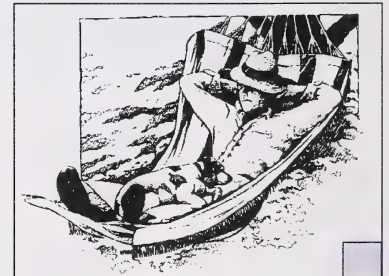
la fête de la famille
(Alberta seulement)

5.



La Saint Jean Baptiste

6.






les grandes vacances
de juillet et août

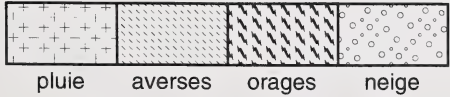
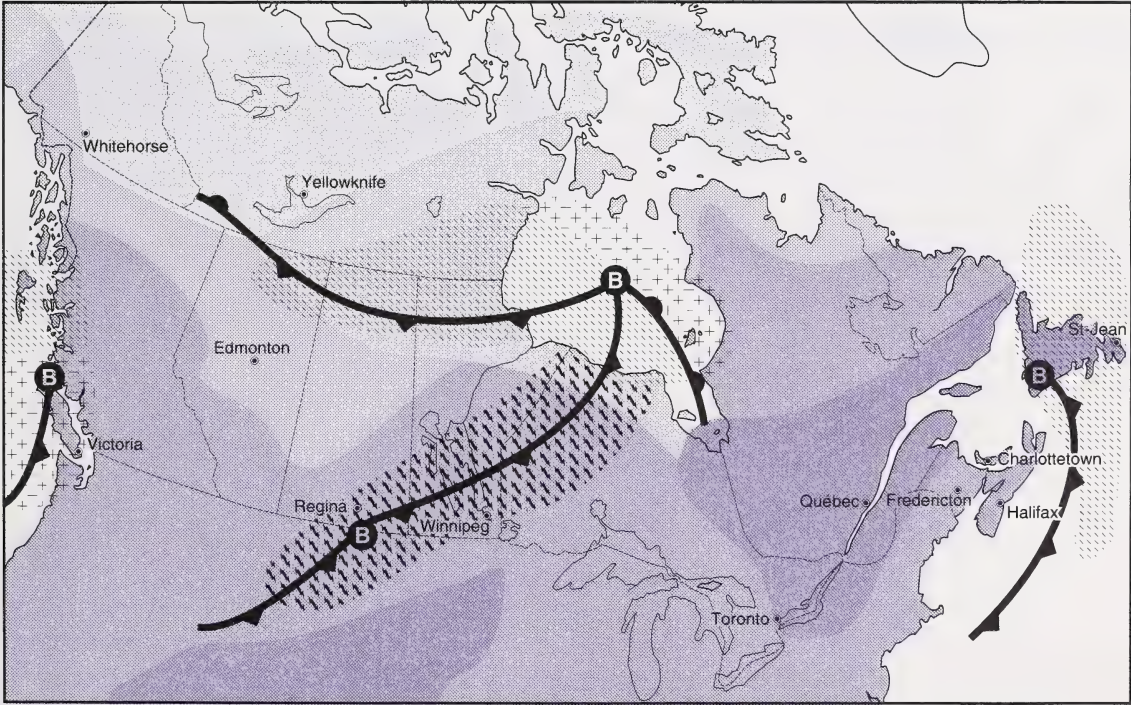
Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.2.

Did you remember that La Saint Jean Baptiste is the big French-Canadian holiday? It is celebrated on the 24 of June every year.

2.3

Here is a weather map as it might appear in a Quebec newspaper. Look at the weather symbols and how the map is organized. Notice the illustrations of **la pluie**, **les averses**, **les orages**, and **la neige**.

lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi
				
beau soleil	généralement ensoleillé et chaud	partiellement ensoleillé et chaud	partiellement ensoleillé et chaud	une ou deux averses accompagnées de tonnerre l'après-midi
26/13	28/15	30/17	30/17	30/19



Refer to the Canada weather map as your guide. Make a weather map for a typical summer day in Alberta on the following outline map. Be sure to include the following:

- weather symbols
- temperature (minimum and maximum)
- weather fronts
- a key to the symbols

Also mark on three or four towns with a high concentration of francophones.



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.3.

Activity 3: En automne (In Autumn)

C’est l’automne. Close your eyes and think about autumn. What do you hear? What do you feel? What are you doing? Autumn means that summer is over and many students are returning to school. Think about what **l’automne** means to you. Write some of your thoughts using French. (4 lines)

In Alberta the weather is often a topic of discussion because it affects lives and livelihoods.

3.1



Listen to tape segment 707. You will hear Albertans commenting on the weather. Repeat what they say.

- 1. Write down what they say about the weather **en automne** and **en hiver**.
 - a. En automne: _____
 - b. En hiver: _____



- 2. a. Listen to tape segment 708. After each speaker, orally make your own comment about the weather in that season.

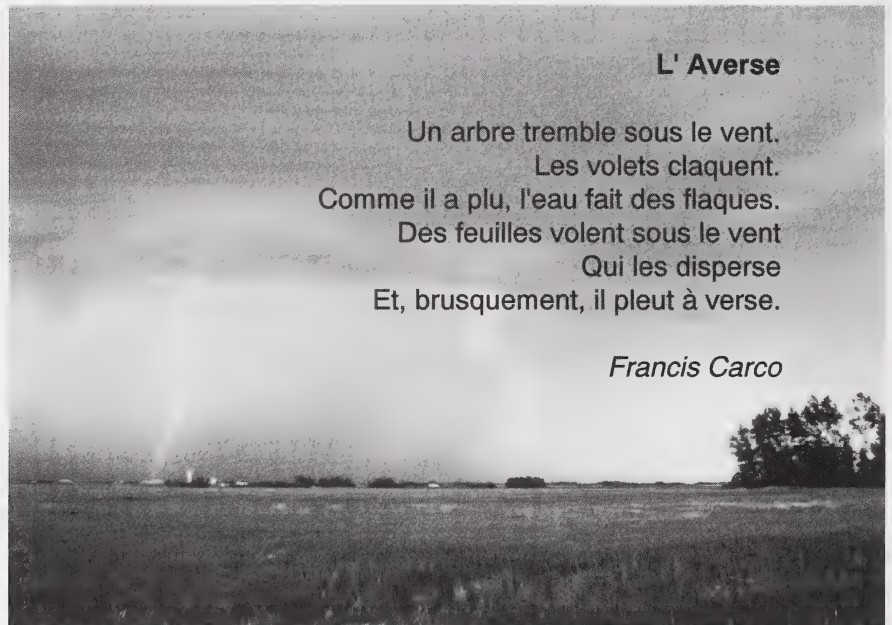
You hear **C’est le printemps!**
You might say **Au printemps, il fait beau.**

- b. Now that you have practised commenting on the weather in French, you can write your comments here for the local newspaper.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.1.

3.2

Autumn in Alberta varies from year to year. It can be a beautiful Indian summer **où il fait beau et il fait du soleil**. It can also be miserable and windy **où il fait mauvais et il fait du vent**. The poem **L'AVERSE** could be describing an autumn day, don't you think?



L' Averse

Un arbre tremble sous le vent.
Les volets claquent.
Comme il a plu, l'eau fait des flaques.
Des feuilles volent sous le vent
Qui les disperse
Et, brusquement, il pleut à verse.

Francis Carco

PHOTO SEARCH LTD. ¹

What does it mean? Here is an English translation.

A tree shakes in the wind.
The shutters clatter.
The rain water makes puddles.
Leaves fly in the wind
That disperses them
And suddenly it's drenching rain.

1. Which French words are similar to English words? _____
2. Look back at the poem. Which French expressions or words tell you that the poem is talking about weather and autumn?

¹ Francis Carco, Extrait du poème. **Verainien** in *La Bohème*, Editions Albin Michel, Paris. Reproduced by permission.

3. a. What do you notice about the title of the poem and the last words of the poem?

- b. Why do you think that the author used those two words?

4. If you enjoy drawing, draw a picture of your interpretation of this poem. If you would prefer you can collect pictures from magazines. Glue them to this page to make a collage that represents the poem. Be creative!

5. Look at this picture. What do you see? How does it make you feel?



PHOTO SEARCH LTD.

Now make up your own French poem about this image. Feel free to write your poem in a shape or to decorate it.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 3.2.

Activity 4: En hiver (In Winter)

What do you associate with these items?

le ski	la motoneige
le vent froid	les mitaines
l'anorak	la tuque
les bottes	les patins
les températures sous zéro Celsius . . . Brrrrr	

Si tu as écrit *l'hiver*, tu as bien raison! (If you wrote *l'hiver*, you are absolutely right!)



PHOTO SEARCH LTD.

You probably have *shivers* (**des frissons**) just thinking about winter. In Alberta you survive *minus 30* (**moins 30**) degree weather and wind chills that can freeze exposed flesh in one minute. If you live near Lethbridge or Calgary, you might be lucky to thaw out during a chinook. Chinooks are warm winds which blow from the Rocky Mountains across the southern part of the province. Sometimes if the weather systems are just right, they will even reach central or northern Alberta.

Bon, apprenons la météo en hiver!



4.1



It is no wonder that people sometimes don't like winter weather; it does pose threats. Marc, an exchange student from Quebec, is in your class. He is listening to tape segment 709 with you. You both hear a couple of comments on the weather. Look at the illustrations that follow and match each comment you hear to the appropriate illustration by writing the correct number of the statement in the box. Show Marc that you have understood the comments. The first one has been done for you.

6



a.



b.



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 4.1.

¹ À La Radio, copyright © 1989, Copp Clark Pitman Ltd. Used by permission of publisher.

4.2

Imagine that you want to go ice fishing. You need to know the weather conditions before you go.



Look at the following weather chart.

météo:	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
température:	minimum: <u>-10</u> maximum: <u>-5</u>
probabilités de précipitations:	<u>40%/10</u> %

¹ Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., *Entre Amis 1 – Teacher's Guide* by Gladys Jean. Reproduced by permission.

Look at these words – **ensoleillé**, **nuageux**, **verglaçante**. Do you recognize any smaller words within these words? Underline the smaller words you see.

If you underlined **soleil**, **nuage**, and **glace**, you are correct. The words in the chart are built from these words. If you are unsure of what they mean, you should look them up in your dictionary. Careful! Don't take the first definition you read. Make sure that the definition makes sense and is directly related to weather.

Remember that your dictionary is a good friend when you are learning French.



Listen to the weather forecast for Quebec city on tape segment 710. Fill in the blank weather chart according to the forecast. Listen a few times if you don't catch the information the first time. Bonne chance.

	Aujourd' hui:	Aperçu pour samedi:	Aperçu pour dimanche:
météo:	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>
température:	minimum: _____ maximum: _____	minimum: _____ maximum: _____	minimum: _____ maximum: _____
probabilités de précipitations:	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %

Check your answer in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 4.2.

¹ Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., for the idea from *Entre Amis 1 – Teacher's Guide* by Gladys Jean. Reproduced by permission.

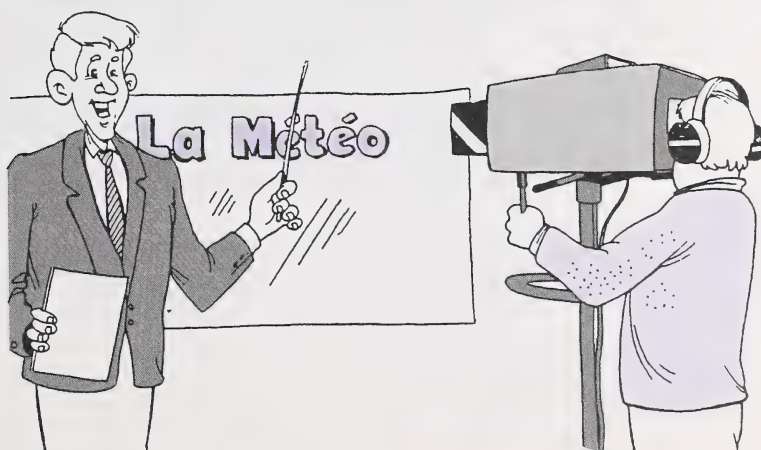


4.3

To prepare for the next part, listen to tape segment 711. You will hear a recording of an actual Environment Canada weather forecast. Obviously these things are challenging for beginners, but you will get the general ideas.

1. Fill in the following chart based on the weather report in tape segment 711.

	Aujourd' hui:	Demain:
météo:	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/>	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/>
	nuageux <input type="checkbox"/>	nuageux <input type="checkbox"/>
	neige <input type="checkbox"/>	neige <input type="checkbox"/>
	pluie <input type="checkbox"/>	pluie <input type="checkbox"/>
	pluie <input type="checkbox"/>	pluie <input type="checkbox"/>
	verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/>	verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/>
	vent <input type="checkbox"/>	vent <input type="checkbox"/>
	ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>	ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>
température:	minimum: _____	minimum: _____
	maximum: _____	maximum: _____
probabilités de précipitations:	_____ %	_____ %



¹ Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., for the idea from *Entre Amis 1 – Teacher's Guide* by Gladys Jean. Reproduced by permission.

2. Now you are ready to hear a real *weather forecast* (**les prévisions de la météo**) for Alberta. Imagine that you are interested in doing some fishing today and you want to be prepared for the weather. A chart follows for you to fill out as you make your phone call to the weather office, **Le Bureau Météorologique**. The message you will hear summarizes the weather forecast for today and probably for the next two days. Before you call for the forecast, make sure to have a pen and paper ready so you can write it down. The announcer will likely be speaking quickly, so the first time just listen carefully. Then dial again to fill in the chart.

Call one of the following numbers to hear the tape recorded weather forecast in French.

1-466-2613 (Edmonton – prerecorded)

1-274-4940 (Calgary – prerecorded)

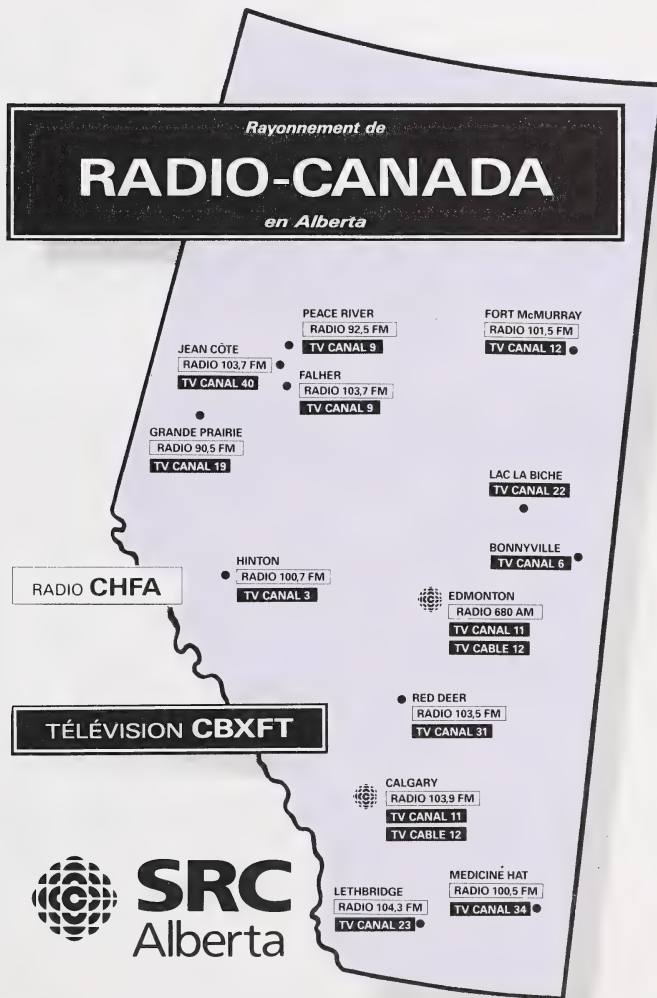
1-762-4707 (Banff – live – on request)

	Aujourd' hui:	Demain:
météo:	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>
température:	minimum: _____ maximum: _____	minimum: _____ maximum: _____
probabilités de précipitations:	_____ %	_____ %

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 4.3.

4.4

Today or tonight watch **la météo** in French and in English on television or listen to CBC Radio's **Bulletin Météorologique**. Listen to a weather report on an English radio station. If you receive the French radio station, CHFA, listen to **la météo**. CFHA is rebroadcast all over Alberta. This is important to really help you understand all the weather terminology.



¹ © Société Radio Canada. Reproduced by permission.

After you watch the televised weather or you listen to the radio weather forecast, answer the following questions.

1. How does the weather announcer begin the weather report? What does the announcer say or do to get your attention?

2. What is today's weather in your area?

3. How does the announcer finish the weather forecast? Write down some examples of what was said to finish the report.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 4.4.

4.5



Listen to a winter weather report on tape segment 712. Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph as you listen to the tape. Listen to the tape as often as you like. Each time you do you are improving your listening skills in French.

Quel Temps!

Complète.

Modèle:

Et maintenant, la météo. C'est bien l'hiver.

Mots ressources:

l'hiver	accidents	après-midi	taxi	chez	police	horrible	dix
glace	neige	routes	pluie	intéressant			

Qu'est-ce qu'on annonce pour aujourd'hui? Un peu de tout! Quel temps

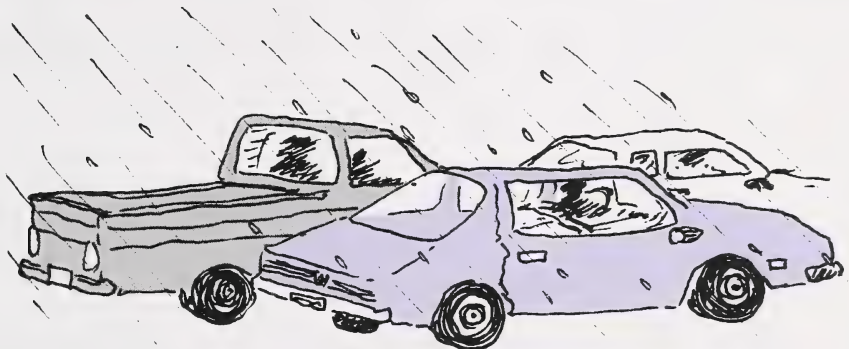
_____.! Si vous êtes obligé de conduire aujourd'hui – petit conseil:

appelez un _____.! Les _____ sont couvertes de

_____ et sont très dangereuses. La _____

rapporte déjà plusieurs _____. À l'heure actuelle, on a de la

_____ verglaçante. Au cours de l'_____, ça va se
 changer en _____. On annonce _____ cm pour ce
 soir, avec possibilité de pluie avant demain matin. Donc, voilà! Pas très
 _____! Si vous n'avez pas besoin de sortir, restez
 _____ vous – et écoutez la radio!



2. Look at the weather report you have completed. Copy the sentences that introduce the weather bulletin and those that conclude the weather. What does the announcer say at the beginning and end?

Introduction: _____

Conclusion: _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 4.5.



If you have a partner, read your sentences out loud to each other. If you are a student of the Alberta Distance Learning Centre, telephone the Alberta Distance Learning Centre at this point and ask to speak to a French teacher.



4.6

France has the four seasons as we have in Canada, although not quite to our extreme. Turn to page 119 of *Arc-en-ciel 1* and look at the pictures of many places in France. Listen to tape segment 713. From the weather described, write where each person is.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | |

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 4.6.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the Extra Help. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the Enrichment. You may do both if you choose.

Extra Help 1

In this section you have learned how to talk about the weather. The following will help you to have a more complete understanding of the weather expressions and how to use them. You may use your dictionary or the previous activities to help you with these questions.

Draw your own symbol or interpretation for each weather statement beside the sentence.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Il fait du soleil. | 4. Il pleut. |
| 2. Il fait du brouillard. | 5. Il fait du vent. |
| 3. Il fait froid. | 6. Il y a des nuages. |

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 1.

Extra Help 2



Listen to tape segment 714. You will hear the weather for the following cities from around the world. Listen closely and circle the image that shows the weather in each city.

La météo dans le monde

Encerle la bonne image.

Modèle:

À Toronto –



À Amsterdam –



À Bruxelles –



Au Caire –



À Copenhague –



À Hong Kong –



À Londres –



À Mexico –



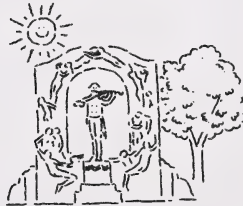
À Moscou –



À Paris –



À Vienne –



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help 2.

Extra Help 3

Look at this table of weather expressions. Draw a weather symbol for each statement.

Il + verb	Symbol
Il neige.	
Il pleut.	
Il fait + adjective or noun	Symbol
Il fait beau.	
Il fait froid.	
Il fait du soleil.	
Il fait du vent.	
Il y a + noun	Symbol
Il y a des averses.	
Il y a des nuages.	

Enrichment 1

Did you know that you can use the verb **ALLER + INFINITIVE** to forecast the weather for tomorrow or for the next week or even the next year? This verb form is easy to learn and handy to use in every day conversations.

All you have to know is these two things:

- the verb **aller** in the present tense:

je vais
tu vas
il va
elle va
on va
nous allons
vous allez
ils vont
elles vont

- the infinitive that you want to use. Remember that they are the base verb forms that end in **–er**, **–ir**, or **–re**. To talk about the weather you use the infinitive **faire**.

Here are some examples of how to express the *near future*.

Aujourd'hui il **fait** beau. (present)

Demain, il **va faire** beau. (future)

Now you try. The weather today is given to you. You will describe the same weather for tomorrow.

1. Aujourd'hui il fait mauvais.

Demain _____

2. Aujourd'hui, il fait froid.

Demain _____

3. Aujourd'hui il neige. (**neiger**)

Demain _____









4. Aujourd'hui il pleut. (**pleuvoir**)

Demain _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment 1.

Enrichment 2

The weather expressions are all mixed up. Decode the letters to spell the word and in the circle write the number of the picture that matches the expression.

<div>IUR BLDL RAO</div>	IL FAIT DU _____	<div></div>	1	<div></div>
<div>I RDO F</div>	IL FAIT _____	<div></div>	2	<div></div>
<div>T N E V</div>	IL FAIT DU _____	<div></div>	3	<div></div>
<div>U B E A</div>	IL FAIT _____	<div></div>	4	<div></div>
<div>EA UXU GN</div>	C'EST _____	<div></div>	5	<div></div>
<div>D UHC A</div>	IL FAIT _____	<div></div>	6	<div></div>
<div>L UTP E</div>	IL _____	<div></div>	7	<div></div>
<div>I EGE N</div>	IL _____	<div></div>	8	<div></div>

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment 2.

¹ Addison-Wesley Publishers Limited for the graphics and text from *Carte Blanche* written by Cruchley, Golinsky, et al. Reprinted by permission of Addison-Wesley Publishers Limited, Don Mills, Ontario.

Conclusion

You have worked hard learning all the weather expressions. All this hard work will help you in doing your assignments, and the knowledge you have gained about discussing the seasons and weather conditions in French will also let you discuss this popular topic with francophones! Magnifique!

Now turn to your Assignment Booklet for Module 7
and complete the assignment for Section 1.

NOTES

NOTES

Section

2

Le temps et la forme (Weather and Physical Fitness)



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Leisure activities form an important aspect of our lives. Many people are interested in keeping physically fit and staying healthy. Participating in sports is a great way to do this! You know now that if you have a healthy life-style and exercise regularly, you will live longer and feel better. Much of what you do to keep fit is influenced by the weather. Many people will brave any kind of weather to ensure that they get their exercise.

Alberta provides a great selection of sports for all seasons. You can play some, such as volleyball and racquetball, all year round because they are played inside. Outside sports often depend on the weather and the seasons. Downhill skiing and luge require snow and ice. Water skiing, on the other hand, is best when it is hot and the water isn't frozen!

You know the French terms for weather; now you will learn how to discuss the interplay of weather with sports and activities. In this section you will also discuss types of equipment some of the sports require. Unfortunately sporting injuries sometimes occur and you will learn French terms needed to discuss them.

Activity 1: Les passe-temps au printemps (Springtime Leisure Activities)

Quand il fait froid, qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?

Quand il fait beau, qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?

After a long winter in Alberta it is fun to get out of the house and participate in warm weather outdoor sports and activities. Most of the sports mentioned in this activity will be familiar but you will learn how to talk about them in French. Many of the terms in sports are cognates.

1.1



Look at the following illustrations and descriptions of sports activities that Marie's friends enjoy. Listen to tape segment 716 as Marie explains how her friends like to keep in shape. Write the name of the friend in the blank in the sentence that describes the activity each likes.



1. _____ est un bon étudiant.
Tous les samedis matins il fait de la planche à voile.



2. _____ a 14 ans. Tous les lundis soirs elle joue au hockey.



3. _____ est aventureuse.
Tous les jeudis soirs elle pratique la luge.



4. _____ a un vélo (une bicyclette). Il fait du cyclisme le mardi matin.



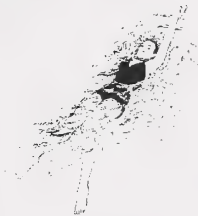
5. _____ aime les montagnes.
Le week-end elle fait du ski alpin.



6. _____ joue sur une équipe
de base-ball tous les mercredis soirs.



7. _____ joue au soccer le
dimanche après-midi.



8. _____ fait de la natation
tous les jours après l'école.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.1

9. Here is a calendar on which Marie and her friends like to keep track of their activities. Fill out the calendar with the friends' names and the sport each likes to play under **le jour de la semaine et l'heure** when they normally participate. The first one has been done for you.

	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
matin						Marc - planche à voile	
après- midi							
soir							

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.1.

1.2



Martin Prévost is showing you some pictures of sports that he enjoys. Listen to tape segment 717. He will say the sport for you so that you can match the pictures with the French name for the sport. Repeat the name of the sport after him so that he knows that you have understood.

1. la natation



8. la planche à voile



2. le cyclisme



9. la luge



3. le hockey



10. l'équitation



4. le base-ball



11. l'alpinisme



5. le soccer



12. la planche à roulettes



6. le ski alpin



13. l'athlétisme



7. le ski de fond



14. le foot-ball



15. Now Martin needs to know which of these he can do **au printemps en Alberta**. Make a list of the sports from his list that you can play **au printemps**.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.2.

1.3

Martin and Sylvie are discussing what they will do this weekend to help them keep in shape. They are going to take advantage of **le beau temps**.



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La météo prévoit du beau temps cette fin de semaine. Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce week-end?

Quel sport vas-tu faire?

J'aime faire du cyclisme quand il fait beau. As-tu un vélo?

Est-ce que tu fais souvent du vélo?



...du sport.

Je fais du cyclisme.

Oui, un vélo de 12 vitesses.

Oui, c'est un excellent sport pour rester en forme!

1. Marie asks you what Sylvie is doing for **le week-end**.

a. Quel sport fait Sylvie?

b. Elle parle avec qui?

c. Qu'est-ce que la météo annonce pour le week-end?

2. **La météo annonce des averses pour le week-end.** Now Marie asks you what you will be doing this weekend. Use Martin and Sylvie's conversation as a pattern to write the conversation between you and Marie. Write or cartoon your conversation here.

Now read your conversation with a partner or out loud by yourself if you are alone.


Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.3.

1.4


1. Martin has tried many sports in Alberta now. Most of them are in this crossword puzzle, but it also introduces more French sport terms. When filling in the puzzle, omit the determiners.

l'alpinisme
le base-ball
le basket-ball
la boxe
l'escrime


le foot-ball américain
le golf
le hockey
le parachutisme
le ski




3




7




4




8




9




2




10



5



6



1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

*

2. List the sports from the crossword puzzle that you can do **au printemps en Alberta, quand il fait beau**.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.4.

Now you know the French terms for a variety of sports. Félicitations!

How many times during the week do you think that a person should exercise or play a sport?

If you answered **trois fois par semaine**, superb.

Pluie ou soleil, c'est nécessaire pour la santé. Pour être en bonne forme, it is necessary to work out at least three times per week. If you don't exercise that often, you might want to choose one or two of these sports that you have never tried before. Who knows; you may turn into *a well known athlete*, **un athlète renommé**.

Activity 2: En bonne forme en été (In Good Shape for Summer)

How fit are you? **Es-tu en bonne forme?** Do you balance the amount of exercise you do with the quantity of food you eat, an important part of being *physically fit* (**en bonne santé**). You will learn how to talk about burning calories while enjoying summer sports and activities **sous le soleil, quand il fait chaud**. You will also discover the names of other sports and equipment used in certain summer sports. **La protection de la chaleur et le soleil d'été** will also be covered.

2.1

Martin is concerned about calories. He is checking the chart to get a better idea of how many calories he consumes everyday.

Table 1

La nourriture	Les calories	La nourriture	Les calories
McD.L.T.	665	lait frappé (fraise)	380
une pomme	70	un verre de lait 2%	126
morceau de pizza	315	tablette de chocolat	135
des frites	247	morceau d'une tarte aux pommes	410
une carotte	20	cola (une tasse)	110
cheeseburger	205	croustilles (10)	115

Now he is checking another table that tells him how many calories he can burn off in **une heure** of enjoying a particular activity. Now that **il fait chaud**, he realizes that he can use different exercises to maintain **sa forme**. **Voyons.**

Table 2

Le sport	La durée	Calories brûlées
la marche	1 heure	300
le jogging	1 heure	700
la natation	1 heure	600
le tennis	1 heure	500
le vélo	1 heure	600

To keep from gaining weight in the off season and to avoid becoming physically run down, it is important for Martin to balance his *calorie intake*, **la nourriture**, with his calorie output through exercise.



From the charts he sees that he would have to **faire du jogging pour une heure** to burn off only one McD.L.T. **Oh là, là! Il va acheter des baskets!**

I don't know how many calories you burn off in **une heure** of doing French 13. Can you imagine how many?

C'est une belle journée d'été et Martin et ses amis font un pique-nique. Martin has his charts with him. Because he is concerned about fitness and health, he is watching **les pique-niqueurs** and what they are eating. He thinks about how much time they will need to spend on their favorite summer sport to burn off those calories.

1. Help Martin record the information by looking at what each person eats and filling in the blanks with the total calories (from Table 1) and with a sport and the length of time necessary to burn those calories (from Table 2).

- a. Jean mange une portion de pizza, des frites, et deux carottes.

Les calories: _____

Il doit _____ pendant _____ heure(s).

- b. Caroline va au restaurant et mange un cheeseburger et une tablette de chocolat. Elle boit un lait frappé fraise.

Les calories: _____

Elle doit _____ pendant _____ heure(s).

- c. Après l'école Gisèle mange un morceau d'une tarte au pomme. Elle boit un verre de lait.

Les calories: _____

Elle doit _____ pendant _____ heure(s).

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.1.



2. Listen to tape segment 718 as Martin speaks about **les pique-niqueurs** and their eating and exercise habits. Did he make the same suggestions you did?

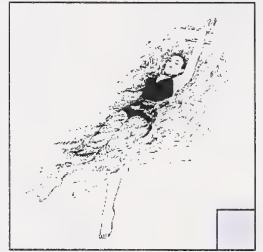
Compare your answers to those on the tape.

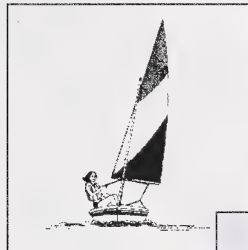
2.2



Since Martin has met Sylvie, he has become more interested in trying some new *water sports* – **des sports aquatiques**. On tape segment 719 he gives you a list of some sports he would like to try. Follow along with the pictures as he describes them.

1. Place a ✓ beside each one when you have understood which sport he is talking about.





2. Label each of the previous pictures with the proper term from this list.

la voile
 la planche à voile
 la plongée sous-marine
 la natation
 le ski nautique

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.2.

2.3

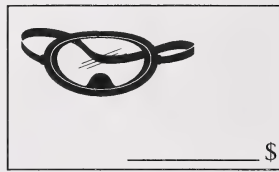
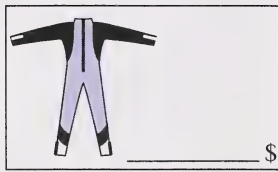
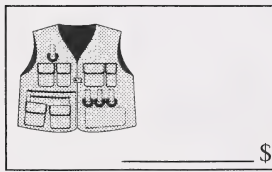
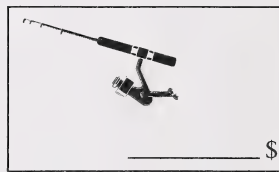
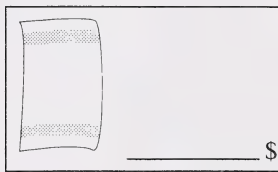
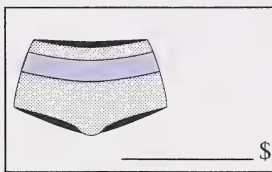
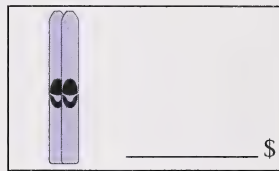
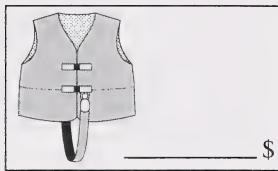
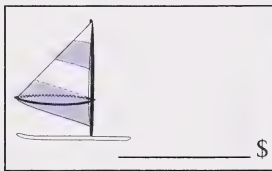
Il fait très chaud aujourd'hui. Plus 32 degrés.

Martin wants to buy some equipment so that he can include these water sports in *his fitness program, son programme d'entraînement*. He is looking through a sports shop flier and sees the following equipment **à vendre**.



Look at the pictures and listen to tape segment 720 to hear what the commentator says about each item. Write the name of the sport that matches the equipment and then the cost of each item. Choose from these terms and prices.

un masque	une planche à voile	28,50\$	99,99\$
une serviette	un maillot	12,99\$	24,80\$
une canne à pêche	une veste	60,00\$	60,00\$
un gilet de sauvetage	des skis nautiques	350,00\$	39,99\$
un vêtement isothermique		169,00\$	



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.3.

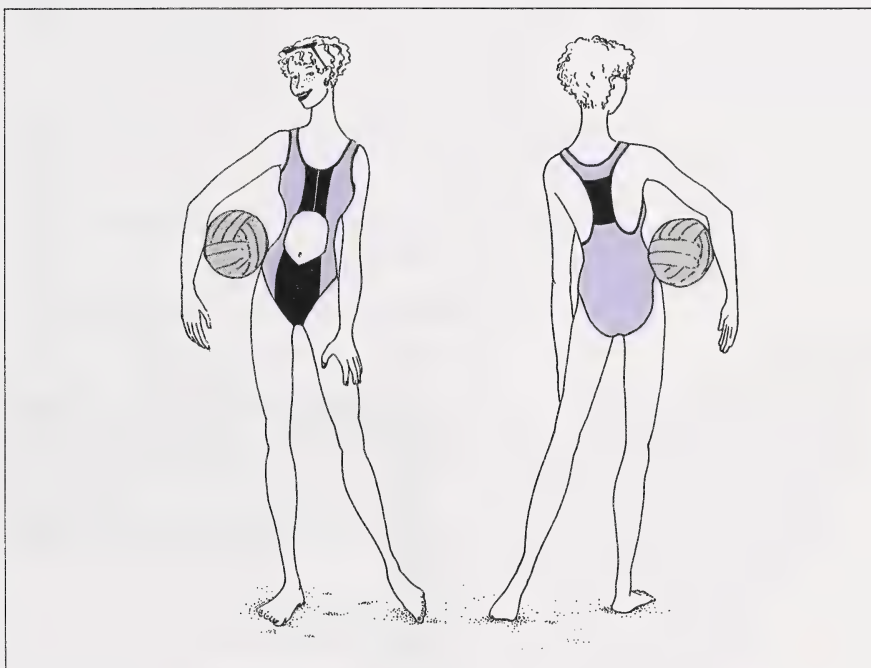
2.4

Martin, Sylvie, and Marie have spent the entire afternoon **au lac** enjoying a variety of water sports. Now Sylvie notices that Marie's body is turning a pink color. Marie has a *sunburn*, a **un coup de soleil**, from the strong summer sun!



Listen to tape segment 721 to find out where Marie has **le coup de soleil**.

1. Shade the sunburned areas on the diagram.



2. What pattern did you hear repeated on the cassette to indicate that Marie was sore in the sunburned areas?



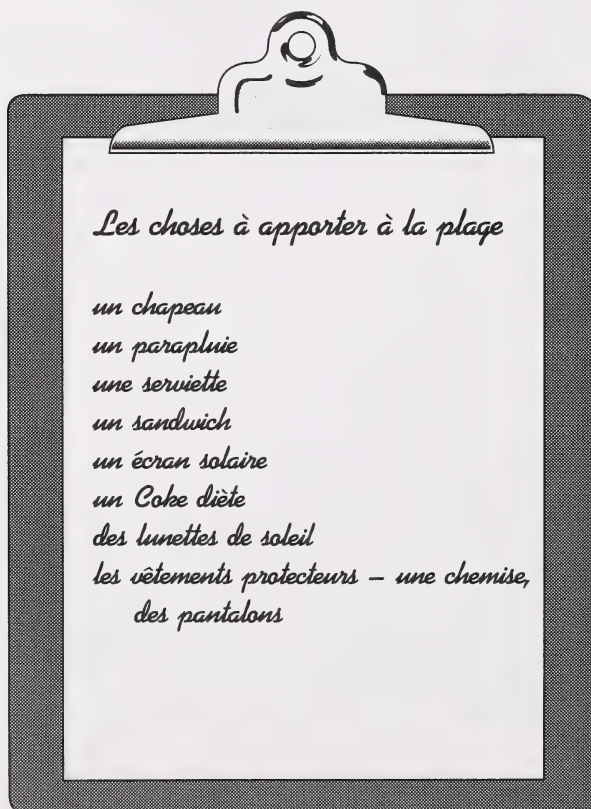
3. Martin has just come out of the water. He sees Marie **et son coup de soleil**. He asks her if she is sore in certain body parts and she answers his questions. Listen to Martin's questions on tape segment 722 and write Marie's answers here.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.4.

2.5

Sylvie has just found her list of items called *What to Take to the Beach* (**Les choses à apporter à la plage**). Read her list.





1. Listen to tape segment 723 as Sylvie says the items that she took **à la plage** and compares them to her list. Mark an **X** by each item as you hear Sylvie say it.
2. What items will help her prevent **un coup de soleil** on the next summer outing?

Make a list for Martin here. You can write or draw the items, but make sure to label them.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.5.

Activity 3: Les activités d'automne (Autumn Activities)

L'automne en Alberta is a combination of all types of weather. Often our plans have to be altered to accommodate the weather and to be able to keep **en bonne forme**. You can experience wonderful hot weather **en automne**, but as **l'automne** leads into winter, the climate changes and you have to be prepared for *any type of weather*, **toutes sortes de temps**. The weather changes quickly and the winter cold can sneak up on you anytime!



3.1

The September long week end is ending and Martin and Marie are collecting fallen leaves and discussing **l'automne**.

1. Martin asks Marie, **Quel temps fait-il en automne en Alberta?**

What answer does she give?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.1.

Martin is wondering how he can stay **en bonne form pendant l'automne**. He asks Marie to suggest some sports that are appropriate for **l'automne**.

2. **Quel sports fais-tu en automne?** Help Marie by writing some suggestions for her.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.1.

3.2

Marie goes to **une école secondaire à Edmonton**. She and her friends will be participating at a *sports day*, **un jour de sports à l'école**. Marie is in her last class of the day. **Il est trois heures et quart et la directrice de l'école annonce les activités de demain**. You will hear the principal tell which activities will be *outside* (**à l'extérieur**) and which will be *inside* (**à l'intérieur**).



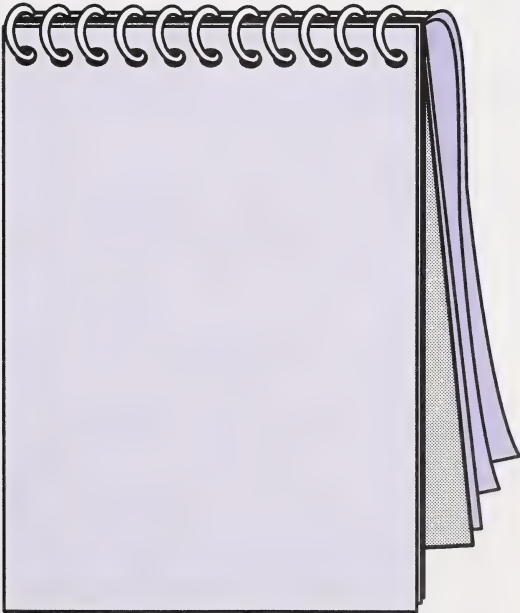
1. Put a check in the table below indicating where each activity will be as you listen to the announcement on tape segment 724.

Sport	À l'extérieur	À l'intérieur
la danse aérobique		
le hockey		
le basket-ball		
le volley-ball		
le soccer		
la planche à roulettes		

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.2.

After school Marie meets with Martin. She tells him about **le jour de sports demain, mercredi**. Marie has invited Martin to come and watch **pendant le jour de sports**. Martin is interested in the sports that will be played **à l'extérieur**.

2. Tell him in a note which ones are **à l'extérieur**.



C'est mercredi matin et Martin est chez Marie. Ils prennent le petit déjeuner et ils écoutent la radio. Ils écoutent la météo.

Et voici la météo pour mercredi le 11 octobre.
Bonjour mesdames et messieurs. Après un très beau
jour pour l'automne, hier, ça va changer.

Ce matin il y a un orage et des éclairs partout dans la
région. Cet après-midi il va pleuvoir encore. C'est
une bonne journée d'acheter des bottes en
caoutchouc! À midi!



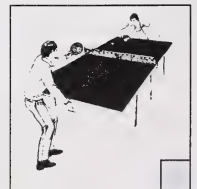
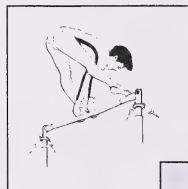
Martin asks Marie if **le mauvais temps** will affect **le jour de sports à l'école**. Marie is worried and says that she is certain that **le jour de sports** will be cancelled, especially **les sports à l'extérieur**. Martin asks her to suggest alternate sports that can be played **à l'intérieur**.

3. Suggest some sports to Martin.



Martin finds your suggestions helpful and tells you about some of the sports he likes playing **à l'intérieur**. Listen to Martin on tape segment 725 and look at the pictures here.

4. Put a ✓ for each sport as you hear Martin mention it on the tape.



Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.2.

Martin et Marie vont à pied à l'école sous la pluie. À l'école la directrice parle. She has made alterations à l'horaire and the sports are all being played à l'intérieur.

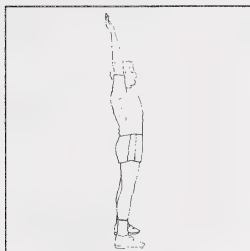
Before the start of **le jour de sport** everyone does a *warm up* (**réchauffement**) together.

5. Look at the pictures that follow. Write the phrase under the picture that it matches.

plier les jambes

courir en place

étirer les bras



a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.2.

Do you do all of these **réchauffement** exercises before you start your sport or physical activity?

OUI ou NON

Did you circle **OUI**? **Félicitations!** You know how to take care of yourself and how to prevent injuries from happening.

Did you circle **NON**? Did you know that **réchauffement** prepares your muscles and joints for exercise? **Le réchauffement** helps to protect your muscles and joints from injuries.

Activity 4: Les dangers de l'hiver (The Dangers of Winter)

Winter in Alberta can be unforgiving. You must be prepared for extremely cold temperatures and howling winds. Injuries, illnesses, and accidents are likely to happen to the unprepared person **en hiver**.

Le temps d'hiver also affects your choice of physical activities, but you know that **pluie** ou **neige**, it is important to keep **en bonne forme**. The best way to survive a cold winter without putting on extra pounds is to be active. You will learn how to keep **en bonne forme** despite the winter cold. You will also learn how to avoid some of the common dangers **de notre hiver**.

4.1

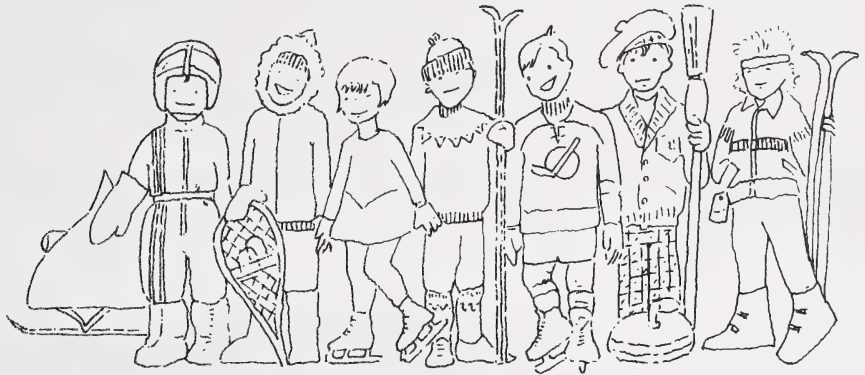
Marie, Sylvie, and Martin are visiting the neighbourhood. As they walk they hear the snow crunching beneath their feet and they see sparkles glistening off of the freshly fallen snow.

C'est la magie de l'hiver!



Martin **est en bonne forme pour la saison de hockey, bien sûr** and he wants to know some of the **sports d'hiver** that Albertans enjoy. Some of **les sports d'hiver** are illustrated here.

1. Complete the sentences so that you will be able to tell Martin about these sports.



a. b. c. d. e. f. g.

de la motoneige

du patinage artistique

du ski alpin

du curling

du ski de fond

de la raquette

au hockey

1. Qu'est-ce qu'ils font?

- a. Il fait _____
- b. Il fait _____
- c. Elle fait _____
- d. Il fait _____
- e. Il joue _____
- f. Il fait _____
- g. Elle fait _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.1.

Martin dit que la raquette est très populaire au Québec. Fais-tu de la raquette?

Martin is listening to Marie and her friends as they discuss their preferences for winter activities. He is keeping track of everyone so he will know if there are enough friends who like hockey to make up a line.



2. Help Martin by filling in the chart. Listen to the discussion on tape segment 726. Some sports will be mentioned that aren't on his chart. Don't worry about them.
- a. Put a ✓ for oui.

Les noms	la luge	la raquette	le ski	le hockey
Pierre				
Frédéric				
Camille				
Vanda				
Julie				
PPO				
André				

- b. Are there enough of Martin's friends who like hockey to make up a line?
- _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.1.

4.2



C'est la fin de semaine. Marie has organized a get-together at a winterized cabin at Pigeon Lake. **Elle invite Martin et ses autres amis pour le week-end.** She is telling them what to *bring* (**apporter**) and the activities they can do while there. Listen to the invitation and the information Marie gives her friends on tape segment 727. Make sure that you understand what equipment goes with each activity so that you will be prepared to participate in all the sports.

1. List the sport associated with each item.

- a. les patins _____
- b. les raquettes _____
- c. les skis de fond _____
- d. un baton de hockey _____
- e. une rondelle _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.2.

La partie de hockey

Marie et ses amis commencent la fin de semaine au lac. Tout le monde joue une partie de hockey.¹ Il fait très frais² et il y a du vent froid. Marie est la gardienne de but³. Elle arrête⁴ la rondelle que Martin a lancé⁵. Il ne compte pas⁶. Tout le monde s’amuse⁷. Marie a froid. Elle ne porte pas de tuque, parce qu’elle ne veut pas les cheveux plats⁸. Maintenant elle a très froid et elle a mal aux doigts et au nez. Ses doigts sont blancs et son nez aussi. Ils commencent à geler⁹. Marie a une gelure¹⁰ superficielle¹¹. Martin lui donne sa tuque et ses mitaines et tout le monde rentre dans la cabane. Marie a peur¹² et elle se demande¹³ pourquoi elle a les mains gelées. Martin lui dit que c’est très important de s’habiller chaud en hiver.

¹ une partie de hockey: hockey game

² frais: cool

³ la gardienne de but: goalie

⁴ arrête: stops

⁵ a lancé: shot

⁶ il ne compte pas: he does not score

⁷ s’amuser: to enjoy/have fun

⁸ plat: flat

⁹ geler: to freeze

¹⁰ une gelure: frostbite

¹¹ superficielle: on the surface, not deep

¹² avoir peur: to be afraid

¹³ se demander: to wonder

2. Answer these questions based on the story.

a. Où sont Marie et ses amis?

b. Quel temps fait-il?

c. Marie joue quelle position sur l'équipe de hockey?

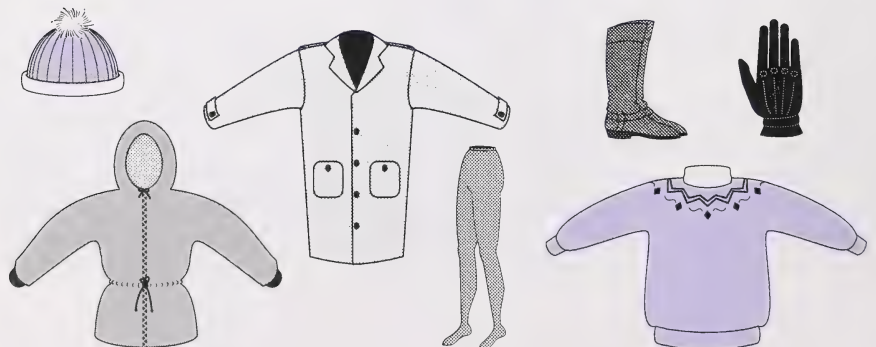
d. Marie a un problème. Quelle est sa difficulté?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.1.

You are telling Marie how to **s'habiller chaudement en hiver**.

3. Make a list of all **les vêtements** she could wear **à l'extérieur en hiver**. (You may wish to refer to Module 5.)

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.1.



It's Monday morning and Marie says that she feels sick. **Elle commence à éternuer et à tousser** (to sneeze and cough).



She has caught a cold. She wants to know how to say that she caught a cold in French. Look in your dictionary for the word *cold* to answer Marie's question.

4. a. What is the French term for the common cold?

- b. Discuss with a friend what **tu manges et tu bois quand tu as un rhume**. Then suggest some foods that could help Marie get over her cold.

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.1.



4.2

Marie reste à la maison pendant que¹ ses amis vont faire du ski alpin à Banff. Luc adore le ski, mais il n'est pas très bon skieur². Malheureusement³, Luc descend des bosses⁴ trop vite. Il tombe⁵ et maintenant il a une jambe cassée⁶. Il est à l'hôpital à Banff. L'infirmière⁷ rentre dans sa chambre et lui pose des questions.

¹ pendant que: while

² skieur: skier

³ malheureusement: unfortunately

⁴ bosses: moguls

⁵ tomber: to fall

⁶ casser: to break

⁷ l'infirmière: nurse

1. The nurse asks Luc some questions. Listen to tape segment 728 for Luc's replies and write them in the bubbles.

L'infirmière**Luc**

Bonjour, comment t'appelles-tu?

Où habites-tu?

Quel est ton adresse?

Quel sport fais-tu?

Fais-tu du sport souvent?

Où as-tu mal?

As-tu des allergies?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.2.

Marie has heard about Luc’s accident. She is worried and phones him. Luc’s friends are visiting him during the call. They hear his replies to her questions, but can’t figure out what she has asked him.



2. Help the eavesdroppers by writing in the questions Marie asks Luc. Listen to tape segment 729 to hear the full conversation.



Allô Marie. Ça va?

Oui, ça va, Luc. Et toi?

Non, ça ne va pas pas bien.

Je suis à l’hôpital à Banff.

Je fais du ski alpin et...

J’ai mal à la jambe.

J’ai une jambe cassée.

Cinq jours.

Oui, des leçons de ski?

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.2.

4.3

Martin au Colisée

Martin joue au hockey ce soir, samedi. Marie est censée¹ d'aller au colisée pour regarder la partie de hockey. Malheureusement, il y a une tempête de neige². Les routes sont trop dangereuses. Alors Marie reste à la maison. À dix heures elle regarde la météo et les sports à la télé. Elle écrit les scores de toutes les parties de hockey parce qu'elle³ veut les dire⁴ à Martin.

¹ censer: supposed to

² une tempête de neige: blizzard

³ parce que: because

⁴ dire: to say/to tell



Listen to tape segment 730 and write the hockey scores for the following matches.

Modèle:

Montréal 4, Boston 1

Voici les résultats des matches de samedi:

Toronto _____, Québec _____

Détroit _____, Philadelphie _____

Washington _____, Edmonton _____

Pittsburgh _____, Chicago _____

Hartford _____, Calgary _____

Buffalo _____, Minnesota _____

St-Louis _____, Winnipeg _____

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.3.

Follow-up Activities

Extra Help 1

Review the terminology for the sports and sports equipment you have studied. Complete the word for each sport by adding the appropriate vowels (A, E, I, O, U) to the blanks.

1. l _ _ p l _ _ n c h _ _ _ v _ _ _ l _ _
2. l _ _ h _ _ c k _ _ y
3. l _ _ l _ _ g _ _
4. l _ _ v _ _ l _ _
5. l _ _ b _ _ c y c l _ _ t t _ _
6. l _ _ c y c l _ _ s m _ _
7. l _ _ s k _ _ _ l p _ _ n
8. l _ _ b _ _ s _ _ - b _ _ l l
9. l _ _ s o c c _ _ r
10. l _ _ n _ _ t _ _ t _ _ _ n
11. l _ _ s _ _ c c _ _ r
12. l _ _ s k _ _ d _ _ f _ _ n d
13. l' _ _ q _ _ _ t _ _ t _ _ _ n
14. l' _ _ l p _ _ n _ _ s m _ _
15. l' _ _ t h l _ _ t _ _ s m _ _
16. l _ _ f _ _ _ t - b _ _ l l
17. l _ _ b _ _ s k _ _ t - b _ _ l l
18. l _ _ b _ _ x _ _
19. l' _ _ s c r _ _ m _ _
20. l _ _ f _ _ _ t - b _ _ l l _ _ m _ _ r _ _ c _ _ _ n

21. l _ g _ l f
22. l _ p _ r _ c h _ t _ s m _
23. l _ m a r c h e
24. l _ j _ g g _ n g
25. l _ t _ n n _ s
26. l _ s k _ n _ _ t _ q _ _
27. l _ v _ _ l _
28. l _ p l _ n g _ _ s _ _ s - m _ r _ n _
29. l _ p _ c h _
30. l _ p l _ n c h _ _ r _ _ l _ t t _ s
31. l _ d _ n s _ _ _ r _ b _ q _ _
32. l _ v _ l l _ y - b _ l l
33. l _ g y m n _ s t _ q _ _
34. l _ p _ n g - p _ n g
35. l _ r _ q _ _ t - b _ l l
36. l _ j _ d _
37. l _ m _ t _ n _ _ g _
38. l _ p _ t _ n _ g _ _ r t _ s t _ q _ _
39. l _ c _ r l _ n g
40. l _ p _ r t _ _ d _ h _ c k _ y

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help 1.

Enrichment 1

Answer the following questions and become a sports expert in seconds! To state the quantities use **il y en a + the number**.

1. Combien y a-t-il d'équipes dans la Ligue nationale de hockey?

2. Combien y a-t-il de billes dans un jeu de billard?

3. Combien y a-t-il de couleurs de ceinture au tae kwon do?

4. Combien y a-t-il de palets sur glace quand on joue au curling?

5. Combien y a-t-il de quilles dans un jeu de bowling?

6. Combien y a-t-il de trous sur un terrain de golf?¹

Check your answers in the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment 1.

¹ *Entre Amis 1* – Teacher's Guide by Gladys Jean, Prentice-Hall Canada Inc.

Conclusion

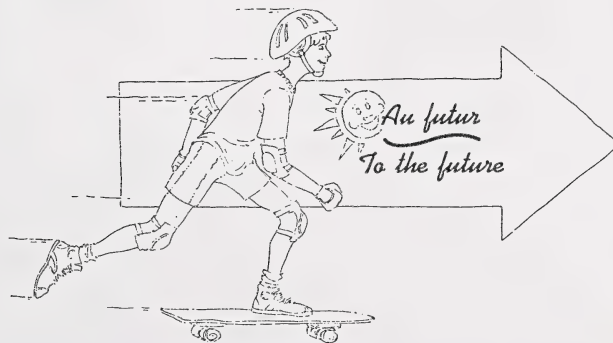
Bravo. Give yourself a pat on the back. No one deserves it more than you do! You have worked your way through the last module in your French 13 course. **Incroyable, n'est-ce pas?** Hopefully you can use the words and phrases about the weather, sports, and fitness to discuss weather and sports in any French setting in which you may find yourself.

Now turn to your Assignment Booklet for Module 7
and complete the assignment for Section 2.

Module Summary

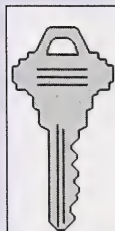
Félicitations! You have completed Module 7. This means that you have also made great accomplishments in developing your reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills in French. You can use your new skills in a variety of practical situations. Module 7 has given you the talents and vocabulary to discuss the weather and how it relates to your life, to your health, and to your choice of leisure activities. Throughout this module you have been using the skills you learned from each of the previous modules. You now have all this knowledge and you have been able to use it to communicate **en français** your likes and interests. **Superbe! Félicitations! C'est bien. Continue tes études en français!**

You are well on your way down the path of bilingualism! **Salut!**



Now turn to your Assignment Booklet for Module 7
and complete the final module assignment.

Appendix



	Glossary
	Activities
	Extra Help
	Enrichment

Glossary

l'alpinisme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mountain climbing
s'amuser	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to enjoy/have fun
l'athlétisme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• track and field
l'automne	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fall (season)
une averse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a shower (rain)
avoir peur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to be afraid
un baton de hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• hockey stick
une boisson gazeuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pop
les bosses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• moguls
casser	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to break
la chaleur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• heat
le coup de soleil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sunburn
courir en place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• run on the spot
le cyclisme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cycling
se demander	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to wonder
un éclair	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lightning
un écran solaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sunscreen
une équipe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a team
l'équitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• horsemanship
l'escrime	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fencing
l'été	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• summer
étirer les bras	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stretch the arms

frais	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cool
des frites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• French fries
la gardienne de but	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• goalie
geler	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to freeze
une gelure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• frostbite
l'hiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• winter
il fait beau	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is beautiful
il fait chaud	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is hot
il fait du vent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is windy
il fait mauvais	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is miserable, nasty it is bad weather
il ne compte pas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• he does not score
l'infirmière	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nurse
il y a du vent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is windy
la luge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• luge
malheureusement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• unfortunately
la natation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• swimming
un nuage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a cloud
une partie de hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• hockey game
les patins	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• skates
la pêche	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fishing
pendant que	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• while
la planche à roulettes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• skate boarding

la planche à voile	• windsurfing
plat	• flat
plier les jambes	• bend the legs
la plongée sous-marine	• skin diving
pratiquer	• to practise
au printemps	• in spring
le printemps	• spring
les raquettes	• snowshoes
une rondelle	• puck
une saison	• a season
la santé	• health
une serviette	• a towel
seulement	• only
le ski alpin	• downhill skiing
le skieur	• skier
le ski nautique	• water skiing
les skis de fond	• cross-country skis
superficielle	• on the surface, not deep
une tablette de chocolat	• chocolate bar
tomber	• to fall
le tonnerre	• thunder
Un...Deux...Trois...PARTEZ!	• On your mark, set, GO!
le vent	• the wind
vite	• quick

Suggested Answers

Section 1: Activity 1

1.1

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Whitehorse | 7. Regina |
| 2. Victoria | 8. Fredericton |
| 3. Edmonton | 9. St-Jean |
| 4. Yellowknife | 10. Québec |
| 5. Winnipeg | 11. Toronto |
| 6. Halifax | 12. Charlottetown |

1.2

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| <u> e </u> | 1. À Victoria il fait chaud. |
| <u> c </u> | 2. À Regina il pleut. |
| <u> i </u> | 3. À Edmonton il y a du brouillard. |
| <u> f </u> | 4. À Toronto il y a des orages et des éclairs. |
| <u> b </u> | 5. À Québec il fait du soleil. |
| <u> g </u> | 6. À St-Jean il fait froid. |
| <u> j </u> | 7. À Yellowknife il fait beau. |
| <u> k </u> | 8. À Winnipeg il neige. |
| <u> h </u> | 9. À Fredericton il y a des averses. |
| <u> d </u> | 10. À Charlottetown il y a des nuages. |
| <u> l </u> | 11. À Whitehorse il fait mauvais. |
| <u> a </u> | 12. À Halifax il y a du vent. |

1.3

1. Victoria



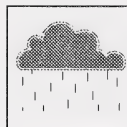
7. Yellowknife



2. Regina



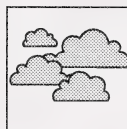
8. Winnipeg



3. Edmonton



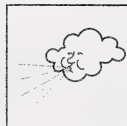
9. Fredericton



4. Toronto



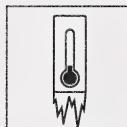
10. Charlottetown



5. Québec



11. Whitehorse



6. St-Jean



12. Halifax



1.4

Il fait and **Il y a** are the usual sentence beginnings to discuss weather.

1.5

1. Textbook question 1:

1. vendredi

5. dimanche

2. mercredi

6. mardi

3. lundi

7. samedi

4. samedi

8. jeudi

2. a. Il fait beau. C'est super.
- b. Il fait chaud.
- c. Il pleut.
- d. Il fait du vent.
- e. Il fait du brouillard.
- f. Il neige. Il fait froid.
- g. Il fait du soleil.

Section 1: Activity 2

2.1

1.	ville	max.	min.	ville	max.	min.
	Trois Rivières	7	19	Fredericton	7	22
	Victoria	13	24	Halifax	12	19
	Edmonton	12	28	Charlottetown	7	20
	Regina	7	25	St-Jean	6	15
	Winnipeg	8	21	Whitehorse	-2	5
	Toronto	12	17	Yellowknife	4	11
	Québec	8	18			

2.
 - Victoria
 - Edmonton
 - Regina
 - Winnipeg
 - Fredericton
 - Charlottetown






2.2

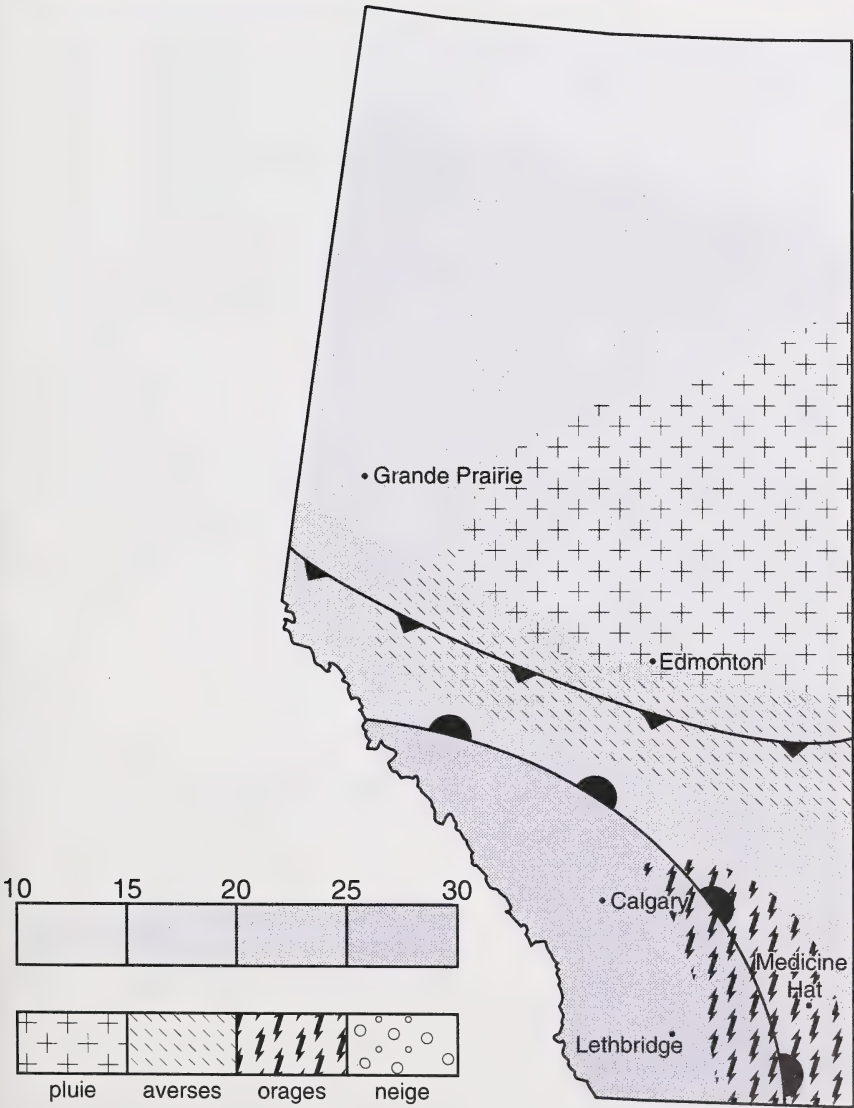
The scenes you should have checked are 2, 3, 5, and 6.

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2.3

Here is a sample of what you may have created.

mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
 pluie	 couvert	 partiellement ensoleillé	 ensoleillé	 ensoleillé
17/10	20/11	23/13	25/14	28/15



Section 1: Activity 3

3.1

1. a. C'est l'automne. En automne, il y a du vent.

b. C'est l'hiver. Il neige. Il fait froid.

2. These are responses you may have made.

- Au printemps, il pleut.
- En été, il fait du soleil. Il fait chaud.
- En automne, il fait du vent.
- En hiver, il fait froid.

3.2

1. Three cognates you might have noticed are **tremble**, **disperse**, and **brusquement**.

2. The weather expressions used are

- le vent
- il a plu
- il pleut

3. a. The title is **L'averse** and the last words are **à verse**.

b. They are related. **L'averse** means *shower* and **à verse** means *to rain buckets*, as in a downpour. The author starts and ends the poem with rainfall. Those words tie the poem together.

4. Your picture or drawing should include things like wind, rain, puddles, and shutters waving in the wind.

5. Your poem will be personal – your own creation.

Section 1: Activity 4

4.1

a. 2

b. 1

4.2

	Aujourd' hui:	Aperçu pour samedi:	Aperçu pour dimanche:
météo:	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ensoleillé <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input type="checkbox"/> vent <input type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ensoleillé <input type="checkbox"/> nuageux <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neige <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> pluie <input type="checkbox"/> verglaçante <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ciel variable <input type="checkbox"/>
température:	minimum: <u>-10</u> maximum: <u>-5</u>	minimum: <u>-5</u> maximum: <u>0</u>	minimum: <u>4</u> maximum: <u>12</u>
probabilités de précipitations:	<u>40%/10</u> %	<u>0</u> %	<u>40</u> %

4.3

- Here is a transcript of the weather report on tape segment 711.

Bonjour. Ici Environnement Canada avec les conditions actuelles et les prévisions pour la ville d'Edmonton. A 13h00 à Edmonton le temps se montre nuageux. Le mercure indique 26 et le vent est calme. Division détails:

Aujourd'hui partiellement nuageux avec des averses d'été, pour l'après-midi le maximum près de 27. Vent venant du secteur ouest à 20km/h. Des averses ou des orages cette nuit. Le minimum 8. Il y aura des averses avec le vent l'après-midi demain, le maximum 16. Pour d'autres renseignements veuillez composer 468-7126 et quelqu'un vous aidera. Merci d'avoir appelé.

- You should have filled in the chart with as much detail as you could. Your replies will depend on the weather and the season when you make the call.

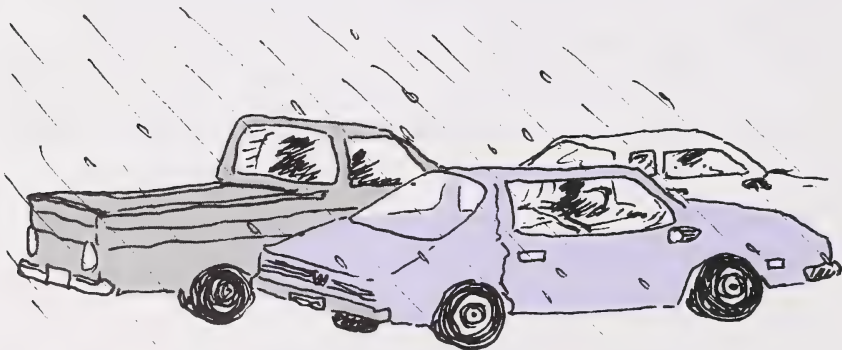
¹ Prentice-Hall Canada Inc., for the idea from *Entre Amis 1 – Teacher's Guide* by Gladys Jean. Reproduced by permission.

4.4

1. The answers will vary. There should be some comment made by the weather announcer to begin the weather forecast and to get the public's attention. Listen for such words or phrases as **Bonjour, bonsoir, la météo aujourd'hui...**
2. This answer will vary according to your current forecast. You should have written down the temperatures, conditions, and so on.
3. Again, the answers will vary. There should be some comment or statement made by the announcer to end the weather forecast. Terms such as **À demain, jusqu'à demain, bonsoir**, and so on could be used.

4.5

1. Qu'est-ce qu'on annonce pour aujourd'hui? Un peu de tout! Quel temps horrible!
Si vous êtes obligé de conduire aujourd'hui – petit conseil: appelez un taxi!
Les routes sont couvertes de glace et sont très dangereuses.
La police rapporte déjà plusieurs accidents. À l'heure actuelle,
on a de la pluie verglaçante. Au cours de l'après-midi, ça va se
changer en neige. On annonce dix cm pour ce soir, avec
possibilité de pluie avant demain matin. Donc, voilà! Pas très intéressant! Si vous
n'avez pas besoin de sortir, restez chez vous – et écoutez la radio!



1

2. Introduction: **Qu'est-ce qu'on annonce pour aujourd'hui? Un peu de tout!**

Conclusion: **Si vous n'avez pas besoin de sortir, restez chez vous – et écoutez la radio!**

4.6

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dans les Alpes | 5. Rouen |
| 2. Les Arcs | 6. les Gorges du Tarn |
| 3. Paris | 7. Cannes |
| 4. Paris | |

Section 1: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help 1

Your choice of symbol will be individual. You should have drawn an appropriate symbol for each of these.

1. It is sunny.
2. It is foggy.
3. It is cold.
4. It is raining.
5. It is windy.
6. It is cloudy.

Extra Help 2

You should have added appropriate symbols for these expressions.

It is snowing.

It is raining.

It is nice.

It is cold.

It is sunny.

It is windy.

It is showering.

It is cloudy.

À Toronto –



À Amsterdam –



À Bruxelles –



Au Caire –



À Copenhague –



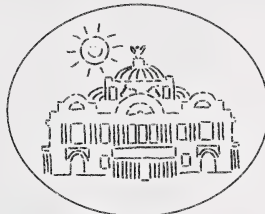
À Hong Kong –



À Londres –



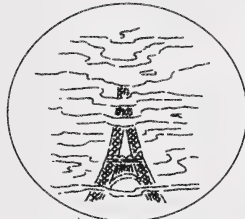
À Mexico –



À Moscou –



À Paris –



À Vienne –







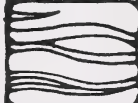



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Enrichment 1

1. Demain il va faire mauvais.
2. Demain il va faire froid.
3. Demain il va neiger.
4. Demain il va pleuvoir.

Enrichment 2

IUR BLDL RAO	IL FAIT DU <u>BROUILLARD</u>	7	1	
I RDO F	IL FAIT <u>FROID</u>	3	2	
T N E V	IL FAIT DU <u>VENT</u>	6	3	
U B E A	IL FAIT <u>BEAU</u>	4	4	
EA UXU GN	C'EST <u>NUAGEUX</u>	8	5	
D UHC A	IL FAIT <u>CHAUD</u>	5	6	
L UTP E	IL <u>PLEUT</u>	2	7	
I EGE N	IL <u>NEIGE</u>	1	8	

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Section 2: Activity 1

1.1

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Marc | 5. Suzanne |
| 2. Julie | 6. Pierre |
| 3. Celine | 7. Luc |
| 4. Robert | 8. Nicole |

9.

	lundi	mardi	mercredi	jeudi	vendredi	samedi	dimanche
matin		Robert (le cyclisme)				Marc (planche à voile) Suzanne	
après- midi	Nicole (la natation)					(le ski alpin)	Luc (le soccer)
soir	Julie (l'hockey)		Pierre (le base-ball)	Celine (la luge)			

1.2

1. to 14. required you to listen to tape segment 717 and repeat the French name for each sport.

15. Au printemps Martin peut faire la natation, le cyclisme, le base-ball, le soccer, l'équitation, la planche à roulettes, l'athlétisme, et le foot-ball.

1.3

1. a. Sylvie fait du cyclisme.
- b. Elle parle avec Martin.
- c. La météo annonce de beau temps.

2. Your conversation will be individual. It should contain the type of weather to expect on the weekend, the sport in which you will participate, and the equipment you will need.

Here is the basic conversation with blanks for the information you need to provide.

Martin: La météo prévoit _____ temps cette fin de semaine. Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce week-end?

Sylvie: ... du sport.

Martin: Quel sport vas-tu faire?

Sylvie: Je vais faire du _____.

Martin: J'aime faire du _____ quand il fait beau. As-tu un _____?

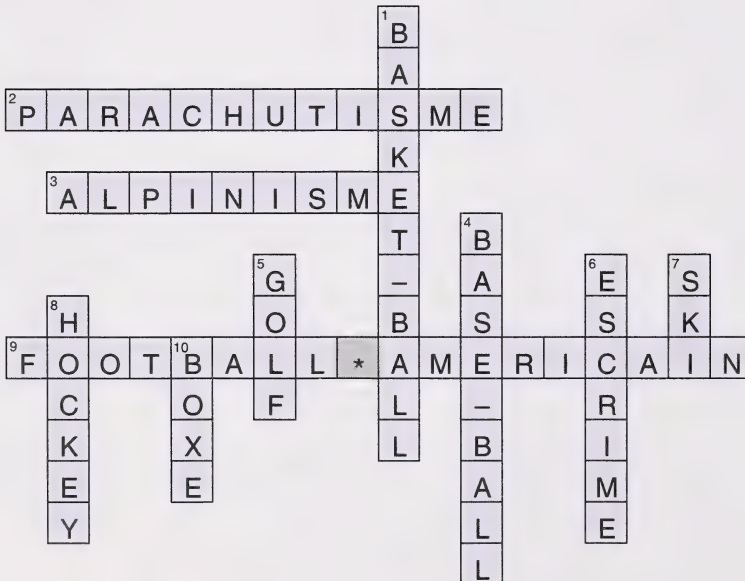
Sylvie: Oui un(e) _____.

Martin: Est-ce que tu fais souvent du _____?

Sylvie: Oui, c'est un sport excellent pour rester en bonne forme!

1.4

1.



2. Au printemps on peut faire l'alpinisme, le base-ball, le basket-ball, la boxe, l'escrime, le foot-ball américain, le golf, le hockey, le parachutisme, et quelquefois le ski.

Section 2: Activity 2

2.1

1. a. Les calories: 602

The activities may vary as long as the time spent on the activity burns up the total number of calories.

Il doit faire du vélo/du cyclisme pendant une heure. Ou il doit marcher pendant deux heures.

- b. Les calories: 720

Elle doit faire du jogging pendant une heure.

- c. Les calories: 536

Elle doit jouer du tennis ou faire du ski pendant une heure.

2.2

1. You were to place a check beside each sport as you heard it.

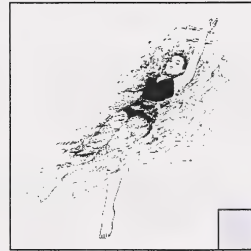
2.



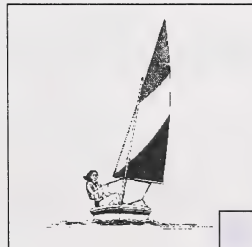
la planche à voile



le ski nautique



la natation

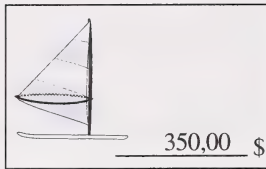


la voile

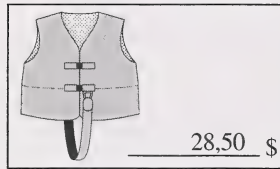


la plongée sous-marine

2.3



une planche à voile



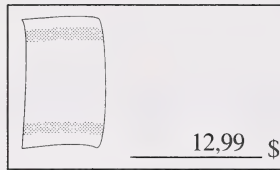
un gilet de sauvetage



des skis nautiques



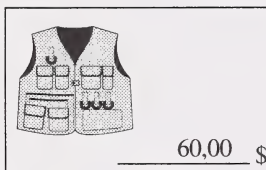
un maillot



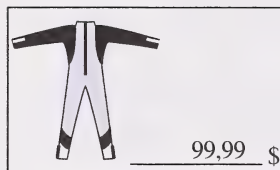
une serviette



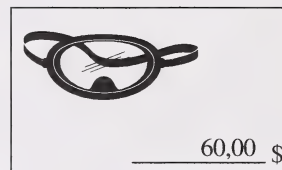
une canne à pêche



une veste



un vêtement isothermique



un masque

2.4

1. You should have shaded these body parts: the back, the nose, the arms, the legs, and the head.
2. **Elle a mal...** was repeated. This expression could take the form **Elle a mal au...**, **Elle a mal à la...**, or **Elle a mal aux...**
3.
 - a. Oui, j'ai mal au nez.
 - b. J'ai mal au dos.
 - c. Je n'ai pas mal aux pieds.
 - d. Oui, j'ai mal à la tête.

2.5

1. Sylvie says all of the items in this order: un chapeau, un parapluie, une serviette, un sandwich, un écran solaire, un Coke diète, des lunettes de soleil, une chemise, et des pantalons.
2.
 - a. un écran solaire
 - b. un chapeau
 - c. des lunettes de soleil
 - d. des vêtements protecteurs (une chemise et des pantalons)

Section 2: Activity 3

3.1

1. Your answers will vary. Weather expressions for autumn include these: Il fait beau. Il fait mauvais. Il fait du vent. Il fait frais. Il neige un peu.
2. Answers will vary. Sports named must be appropriate for autumn. Some possibilities are le foot-ball, le foot-ball américain, la planche à roulettes, et la voile.

3.2

1.

Sport	À l'extérieur	À l'intérieur
la danse aérobique		✓
le hockey	✓	
le basket-ball	✓	
le volley-ball		✓
le soccer		✓
la planche à roulettes		✓

2. Les sports à l'extérieur sont la danse aérobique, le volley-ball, le soccer, et la planche à roulettes.
3. You may have listed any indoor sport.

4. Martin mentions these indoor sports:

- la gymnastique
- le ping-pong
- le raquet-ball
- le judo

5. a. étirer les bras
b. plier les jambes
c. courir en place

Section 2: Activity 4

4.1

1. a. Il fait de la motoneige.
b. Il fait de la raquette.
c. Elle fait du patinage artistique.
d. Il fait du ski de fond.
e. Il joue au hockey.
f. Il fait du curling.
g. Elle fait du ski alpin.

2. a.

Les noms	la luge	la raquette	le ski	le hockey
Pierre				✓
Frédéric	✓		✓	
Camille		✓	✓	
Vanda		✓	✓	✓
Julie			✓	✓
PPO				✓
André				✓

- b. Oui, il y a assez de joueurs qui aime le hockey.

4.2

1.
 - a. le hockey, la patinage artistique
 - b. la raquette
 - c. le ski de fond
 - d. le hockey
 - e. le hockey
2.
 - a. Ils sont au lac.
 - b. Ce sont des réponses possibles:
 - Il fait frais.
 - Il fait du vent.
 - Il fait froid.
 - c. Elle est la gardienne de but.
 - d. Elle a une gelure des doigts et du nez.
3. Des vêtements d'hiver sont une tuque, des mitaines, un anorak, des bottes, un chandail, un pull, et un sweatshirt.
4.
 - a. *A cold* is **un rhume**. *To have a cold* is **être enrhumé** or **avoir un rhumè**.
 - b. Des aliments sont de la soupe de poulet, du jus d'orange, des fruits, de la vitamine C, et une abondance de liquides.

4.2

These are the responses you should have written in the speech bubbles.

1.
 - Je m'appelle Luc Hébert.
 - J'habite à Edmonton.
 - 8403 rue Marie-Anne Gaboury.
 - Je fais du ski alpin.
 - Je fais du ski quatre fois par année.
 - J'ai mal à la jambe. J'ai mal au genou, et j'ai mal au dos.
 - Oui, à l'hôpital!

2. These are Marie's possible questions as given on your tape.

- Oui, ça va Luc, et toi?
- Où est-tu? Tu es chez toi?
- Qu'est-ce que tu fais à Banff?
- Tu es à l'hôpital?
- Comment, tu as mal à la jambe? Pourquoi?
- Tu vas rester combien de temps à l'hôpital?
- Est-ce que tu fais des leçons?

4.3

Toronto 5, Québec 2

Détroit 4, Philadelphie 2

Washington 8, Edmonton 6

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4

Hartford 5, Calgary 3

Buffalo 3, Minnesota 3

St-Louis 5, Winnipeg 2

Section 2: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help 1

1. l a p l a n c h e à v o i l e

2. l e h o c k e y

3. l a l u g e

4. l e v é l o

5. l a b i c y c l e t t e

6. l e c y c l i s m e

7. l e s k i a l p i n

8. l e b a s e - b a l l

9. l e s o c c e r
10. l a n a t a t i o n
11. l e s o c c e r
12. l e s k i d u f o n d
13. l' é q u i t a t i o n
14. l' a l p i n i s m e
15. l' a t h l é t i s m e
16. l e f o o t - b a l l
17. l e b a s k e t - b a l l
18. l a b o x e
19. l' e s c r i m e
20. l e f o o t - b a l l a m é r i c a i n
21. l e g o l f
22. l e p a r a c h u t i s m e
23. l a m a r c h e
24. l e j o g g i n g
25. l e t e n n i s
26. l e s k i n a u t i q u e
27. l a v o i l e
28. l e p l o n g é e s o u s - m a r i n e
29. l a p ê c h e
30. l a p l a n c h e à r o u l e t t e s
31. l a d a n s e a é r o b i q u e

32. l e v o l l e y - b a l l
33. l a g y m n a s t i q u e
34. l e p i n g - p o n g
35. l e r a q u e t - b a l l
36. l e j u d o
37. l a m o t o n e i g e
38. l e p a t i n a g e a r t i s t i q u e
39. l e c u r l i n g
40. l a p a r t i e d e h o c k e y

Enrichment 1

You are an expert on sports if you knew all the answers!

1. Au printemps de 1993 il y a 24 équipes dans la Ligue nationale de hockey.
2. Il y a trois billes dans un jeu de billard. Le jeu snooker (une forme de billard) a 26 billes.
3. Il y a six couleurs de ceinture au tae kwon do.
4. Il y a seize palets sur glace quand on joue au curling.
5. Il y a cinq ou dix quilles dans un jeu de bowling.
6. Il y a neuf ou dix-huit trous sur un terrain de golf.

Enrichment 3

Answers will vary depending on the sport chosen.

COURSE SURVEY FOR FRENCH 13

Please evaluate this course and return this survey with your last module assignment. This is a course designed in a new distance-learning format, so we are interested in your responses. Your constructive comments will be greatly appreciated so that a future revision may incorporate any necessary improvements.

Name _____ Course _____

Address _____ Age ☐ under 19

_____ ☐ 19 to 40

_____ ☐ over 40

File No. _____ Date _____

Design

1. This course contains a series of Module Booklets and Assignment Booklets. Do you like the idea of separate booklets?

2. Have you ever enrolled in a correspondence course before that arrived as one large volume?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, which style do you prefer?

3. The Module Booklets contained a variety of self-assessed activities. Did you find it helpful to be able to check your work and have immediate feedback?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain.

4. Were the questions and directions easy to understand?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain.

5. Each section contains Follow-up Activities. Which type of Follow-up Activity did you choose?

- ☐ mainly Extra Help
☐ a variety
☐ mainly Enrichment
☐ none

Did you find these activities beneficial?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain.

6. Did you understand what was expected in the Assignment Booklets?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain.

7. The course materials were designed to be completed by students working independently at a distance. Were you always aware of what you had to do?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, provide details.

Name of Student _____

Student I.D. # _____

Name of School _____

Date _____

8. Suggestions for audiocassette and videocassette activities are included in the course. Were you able to use these media options?

☐ Yes ☐ No Comment on the lines below.

Course Content

1. What is your overall impression of the course? Did it meet your expectations?

2. Did you find the work load reasonable?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain.

3. Did you have any difficulty with the reading level?

☐ Yes ☐ No Please comment.

4. How would you assess your general reading level?

- ☐ poor reader
☐ average reader
☐ good reader

Name of Student _____ Student I.D. # _____

Name of School _____ Date _____

5. Was the material presented clearly and with sufficient depth?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain.

General

1. What did you like least about the course?

2. What did you like most about the course?

Additional Comments

Name of Student _____

Student I.D. # _____

Name of School _____

Date _____

Only students enrolled with the Alberta Distance Learning Centre need to complete the remaining questions.

1. Did you contact Alberta Distance Learning Centre for help or information while doing your course?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, approximately how many times? _____

Did you find the staff helpful?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain.

2. Were you able to fax any of your assignments?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, comment on the value of being able to do this.

3. If you were mailing your assignments, how long was it taking for Assignment Booklets to return?

4. Was the feedback you received from your correspondence teacher helpful?

☐ Yes ☐ No Please comment.

Thanks for taking the time to complete this survey. Your feedback is important to us.

Fax Number: 674-6686

Instructional Design and Development Unit
Alberta Distance Learning Centre
Box 4000
Barrhead, Alberta
T0G 2P0

Name of Student _____ Student I.D. # _____

Name of School _____ Date _____

N.L.C./B.N.C.



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